

HOME RULE KILLED.

For the Present, at Least, in the House of Lords.

BY A TREMENDOUS MAJORITY.

Four Hundred and Nineteen Nays, Forty-One For.

THE VOTE TAKEN THIS MORNING.

Lord Salisbury's Speech in Opposition Applauded Vigorously--A Significant Feature of the Closing Debate. Troops Ordered to the House of Parliament in Anticipation of Trouble After the Division--A Great Crowd Witnesses the Closing Scene.

LONDON, Sept. 9.--12:40 A. M.--A significant feature of the home rule discussion in the house of lords was the fact that a special police force was ordered to report for duty in palace yard in front of the house of parliament, in order to be ready for immediate action in case of a hostile demonstration against the lords when the latter left the building after division on the home rule bill.

The house of lords was crowded when the earl of Cranbrook, Conservative, resumed the debate on the bill. The lord high chancellor, Lord Herschell, during the course of his able plea for the bill, asked, if things were left alone, would there be no danger from the American sympathizers with the cause of Ireland. The house of lords presented a brilliant and almost unprecedented spectacle when at 10 a. m. Lord Salisbury rose to deliver the last speech in opposition to the bill. The house was filled in every part with people anxious to hear the decision of the lords upon the measure which had been so long debated in and out of parliament. Not only was the house itself filled with peers, but all the corridors and approaches thereto were packed with people "eager to be in at the death," as one young lordling remarked.

Prominent among the gathering crowd were the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, late secretary for Ireland, a host of minor lights of the British political world.

The United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, was also present, and received much flattering attention from many of the prominent parliamentarians present.

Lord Salisbury was long and loudly cheered when he stood up to make the closing speech, and it was some time before he was allowed to proceed.

"No reason has been given by the government," said he, during the course of his remarks, "for introducing the bill. Every speaker on the government's side has displayed the greatest ingenuity in avoiding a discussion of the merits of the bill."

"The proposed retention of the Irish members in the house of commons is an outrage so enormous and grotesque that I am surprised that any responsible government has dared to suggest it. [Cheers].

"All the arguments of the government showed that their policy was one of despair. They had no right to take a step which endangered the existence, happiness and prosperity of the majority of the Irish people [Cheers]. The men who govern Ireland, should the bill pass, are those who have been found guilty of criminal conspiracy [Applause].

"Should we not be in an infinitely worse position than at present if we entrusted Ireland to such men, in the event of trouble with the United States or any other foreign power? [Loud cheers.]

"If you allowed this atrocious, treacherous bill to pass you would be untrue to the duty which was descended to you from a splendid ancestry." [Prolonged cheering.]

The earl of Kimberley (Liberal), twice secretary of state for the colonies, lord president of the council, followed the marquis of Salisbury, and spoke for the bill in behalf of the government. The earl's remarks failed to make any decided impression on his hearers. At the close of his speech the division was taken. The latter proceeding lasted over half an hour and resulted in a vote of 419 to 41, against the bill.

In the street an immense crowd awaited the announcement of the result of the division. A strong detachment of police mingled with the crowd or were drawn up in front of the entrance to the building. When the result finally reached the people it was received with vociferous cheering. Here and there a knot of men would start a song expressive of their approval or disapproval of the verdict of the peers.

An analysis of the vote shows that twenty-five bishops and both archbishops who were at the division all voted with the majority. The vote was the largest ever recorded in the house of lords.

A TERRIBLE RIOT.

English Miners Create a Reign of Terror in the Mining Districts.

LONDON, Sept. 8.--Lord Innesham's colliery Carpenters, presents to-day a most deplorable condition. The colliery works are a mass of charred ruins and the total damage done to the property is such as to require at least three weeks to repair. It is doubtful if the men will be able to resume work there even at the expiration of that time. The rioting there yesterday evening was of the most serious description. A mob of 8,000 men, armed with huge clubs, attacked the place and were met by the local authorities, headed by a magistrate, who read the riot act to the enraged men. The magistrate, although being backed up by twenty-five armed soldiers, the rioters only yelled and hooted at the reading of the act and continued pressing onward. The officer in command of the troops then stepped to the front, drew his sword and ordered his men to load with ball cartridges. Even this did not frighten the miners, who stoned the troops, hooted and pressed onward until the soldiers were ordered to fire. A deadly volley followed and the rioters were driven backward, leaving eight wounded men, two of whom have since died.

This event has caused the greatest

commotion in the district and thousands of angry men are gathering about the spot where the shooting took place. The men are half mad with rage and are wildly discussing the shooting and spreading all kinds of incendiary vengeance.

The greatest excitement and panic still prevails in the North Nottingham district, where an additional force of military has arrived from Norwich, after traveling all night.

The mine owners in the Wakefield district are panic-stricken. Many of their pits have been wrecked.

Reports received here this evening from the disturbed districts announce that further outrages have occurred in all parts of the districts. Crops have been destroyed, shops are pillaged, saloons are looted and offices have been wrecked.

On the other hand 90,000 Welsh miners resumed work to-day and it is hoped that their action may have a beneficial effect upon the English miners, who are now in a state of extreme excitement.

SERIOUS SITUATION

Caused by the Naval Rebellion in Brazil. The Government Takes Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.--The situation in Brazil caused by the naval revolt in that country is regarded as extremely serious by the officials of this government, and attention is naturally diverted to the naval strength of the United States now in the waters of that country, which might be called on to afford protection to American interests.

The obsolete, and practically useless wooden ship Xantic is the only remaining to a United States warship now on the Brazilian station and is now somewhere in the vicinity of Brazil. She will probably be put in at either Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo or Cowles. If so she could be detained in Brazilian waters.

When the state department received notice that the Brazilian government had placed an embargo on all telegraphic communication with that country it at once began to take steps to protect the interests of the United States.

To-day, in accordance with a request from the officials of the coffee exchange at New York, the state department sent a telegram to United States Minister Thompson instructing him to present to the Brazilian government a general diplomatic remonstrance against the burdensome interference with the foreign commerce of Brazil caused by the interruption.

THE USUAL RESULT.

A Case of "Didn't Know It Was Loaded" at Piedmont.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PIEDMONT, W. VA., Sept. 8.--At noon to-day John Lee, son of Jesse Lee, of Piedmont, employed in Patrick Curran's barber shop, Westernport, put, as he supposed, an empty shell in a shot gun, and pointed it at Elbert, a twelve-year-old son of Joshua Kight, who was passing the barber shop, shooting him in the face and knocking a number of teeth out, also tearing a hole through his neck back of the ear, inflicting a fatal wound. The wounded boy's mother left last night for an extended visit to Missouri and the World's Fair. Young Kight is sinking and will scarcely live through the night.

WILD PATENT SCHEMES

And Lack of Religion, F. I. Palmer Says Was the Cause of His Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.--F. I. Palmer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., committed suicide in a hotel this afternoon by inhaling gas. He was found sitting on a wash-stand, with the gas jet in his mouth. The gas was turned on full.

Palmer, who was a civil engineer, had been sleeping at the hotel since Sunday. In his room were found several letters. Among others were two addressed to his brother-in-law, G. L. Whitehead, a lawyer of this city. On the back of a torn envelope which bore Mr. Whitehead's name and address was this letter written in lead pencil:

"I prefer to die because I cannot support and have lost the love of one of the best and truest wives on earth.

"May God bless her and our daughter. Wild patent schemes and not having known and served our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ have brought me to this sad ending." "F. I. PALMER."

It is believed that Palmer's mind was affected.

THE SAD SEQUEL

To an Elopement--Lella Hallock's Suicide in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.--Lella A. Hallock, who was married to a man named Pepper by Alderman Flynn, of New York, on Wednesday, and who committed suicide to-day in the Gault House in Chicago, was the wife of Charles H. Hallock, a prosperous merchant of Moriches, L. I. She was the daughter of Dr. Charles Roberts, of Mastic, L. I.

About a week ago she packed her trunk, took everything of value belonging to her and left home. Her husband did not know where she had gone, nor did he hear from her until the news of her suicide and the bigamist marriage were telegraphed here this afternoon. Pepper is not known here.

A JOCKEY KILLED.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 8.--Jockey Houben, aged seventeen, was thrown from a horse which he was training at the Gloucester race track this morning and instantly killed.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Richard M. Hooley, the veteran theatrical manager of Chicago, died yesterday.

Total admissions to the World's Fair yesterday were 208,880, of which 177,252 paid.

Puddlers at the Pencoyd Iron Works, Reading, Pa., will be cut down to \$3.25 per ton.

This is Grand Army day at the World's Fair. Fifty thousand veterans are expected to participate.

The employees at the Philadelphia and Reading machine shops at Reading will hereafter work 6 days of 9 hours instead of 5 days a week.

It is reported that the insurgent war vessels have left Rio Janeiro for Santos with the intention of seizing that port and joining in the revolutionary movement in Rio de Sul.

NO CLOTURE RULE

Will be Invoked by the Senate to Pass the Repeal Bill.

THOUGH THREE-FIFTHS MAJORITY

For It Is in Sight--Compromise Now the Theme of Discussion--The Proposition Which Is Most Favored.

Senator Faulkner's Speech--He Has an Amendment to the Bill--Mr. Voorhees Makes an Exhibition of Temper Which Is Highly Discreditable to Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.--The last extremity of cloture is not to be invoked by the American senate. A heavy majority of the members are in favor of unconditional repeal, but this majority has been carefully polled and it has declared that the conditions are not such as to warrant the radical departure from the time honored traditions of the senate that would be necessary to secure a cloture of debate and force the repeal bill to the final vote.

One by one the senators who have openly expressed themselves in favor of unconditional repeal--and they are nearly three-fifths of the United States senate--have been consulted as to the advisability of a cloture rule, and the result has been that less than thirty of the eighty-six senators have expressed themselves in favor of resorting to such extreme measures.

To-day compromise has been about the only theme of discussion among the leaders of the senate and a series of conferences are to be held from time to time until the end of next week, when it is hoped a clear majority will be found wedded to a proposition, which will not be opposed by the minority with enough vehemence to lead to a filibustering opposition.

A COMPROMISE

The proposition of compromise now under discussion and meeting with the greatest favor, provides that, coupled with the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, there shall be a law directing the secretary of the treasury to buy monthly a considerable reduced amount of silver bullion and to actually coin this bullion into money. The secretary of the treasury is also to be given ample power to protect all gold and currency and money of the United States, and to make it interchangeable. In addition to this national banks of the United States are to be permitted to issue national bank notes to an aggregate equal to the face value of United States bonds on deposit. Concessions to state banks are also discussed.

To-day the bad feeling which has cropped out occasionally burst forth quite unexpectedly. Party lines are apparently totally disregarded in the present contest and sectional divisions seem to furnish the line of demarkation.

MR. FAULKNER SPEAKS.

At 12:45 the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Virginia,) addressed the senate.

He announced his intention to vote for repeal, but expressed his belief in silver as a money metal, and declared his intention of bringing in an amendment providing for the coinage of \$3,000,000 of silver per month until the aggregate circulation silver of the country shall reach \$800,000,000.

Mr. Faulkner said that for the first time in thirty years the Democratic party had been placed in charge of all branches of the federal government. In the election of last fall three great principles of government had been passed upon by the people. First, they had condemned class legislation; second, they had declared against interference with home rule, or local self-government; third, that the financial policy which for twenty years had been controlled and shaped by powerful agencies, with a view of increasing the values of property held by those depending upon annuities and fixed incomes, and depreciating the values of all property in the hands of the producers of wealth, should be radically and effectively changed.

The questions should, he said, be approached in a broad-minded spirit, and senators should be willing to make sacrifices of comfort and inclination in their consideration and action upon them. He did not agree with those who attributed all the financial ills to the Sherman act. There had been many causes at work outside the bounds of our own republic, and many of them had been more influential than this law. That law had not tended to produce a scarcity of money, but on the contrary, had added to the volume of the currency, and in this respect the operation of the law had been beneficial. No evidence was furnished to show that the charge so freely made that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month has been the chief disturbing element in our system was true, he contended that the want of confidence which had been made manifest by the people was a want of confidence in our financial institutions rather than in any particular kind of money.

OTHER CAUSES.

Yet, while not one of those who believed that all our financial woes had been brought upon us by the Sherman act, he would admit that the delusion that had produced all the financial evils of the day had been so successfully encouraged that the people to a very large extent would feel relieved of the incubus which they suppose rest on them should the act be repealed, and that, through the ingenious manipulations of the same agencies by which this condition was brought about, confidence would again be restored and the circulation of the country return to the active channels of trade.

The action of the Indian government closing her mints to the free coinage of silver had, he said, suggested serious and grave doubts to his mind and, for the first time, had caused him to question the ability of the United States, single-handed and alone to open the mints of this country to the free and unlimited coinage of that metal at any rate, and to preserve and maintain the same with a parity with gold.

Mr. Faulkner declared that in expressing a doubt that this country would not be able to maintain the

double standard the wish was not father to the thought. On the contrary he fully realized and as deeply deplored as any senator can what an accumulation of sorrow, privation, distress and misery, and what a shrinkage of property value must result from the demonization of one-half of the metallic tender of the world. He predicted that when the value of labor, as measured by the price of product, is reduced one-half by reason of the application of standard measures, we will be confronted by the national difficulties through which we are now passing. In conclusion he said that, while he favored repeal, he would not hesitate to exercise his judgment and vote as he deemed best for the public interests upon any amendment that might be submitted during the consideration of this bill.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, spoke on the measure.

It was now 3:30 o'clock and Mr. Voorhees rose. He would not ask an unreasonable session, but he thought 3:30 an unreasonable hour to adjourn. If there were no senators who desired to speak he would have to ask a vote.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine,) hoped that Mr. Voorhees, if he could control the situation, would not consent to an adjournment. The senate had only been in session three hours and a half, only three hours of which had been devoted to the repeal bill. The Republicans had refrained from taking up time by answering the speeches made on the other side, with the exception of Mr. Sherman, the veteran upon that side and the leader upon financial measures, and perhaps one or two others on the Republican side who were in favor of repeal. They had sat silently in their seats, ready to vote at all times and had taken up none of the time of the session, and they were now in that attitude, ready and willing and desirous of voting.

LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Senator Voorhees rose. He sat patiently during the remarks of Mr. Hale, but it was apparent that the suggestions of the senator from Maine had not been received in good feeling. He had a most serious expression of countenance, and in thunderous tones said:

"The zeal of the senator from Maine for the repeal of the Sherman act was manifested very early, and his desire to assist the senator from Indiana is deeply appreciated. It would be more so, however, if in these six weeks he had been in his seat more than one week. I desire to say to him and to all concerned that the senator from Indiana expects to discharge his duty as he sees it, and in a way for which the senator from Indiana will ask the judgment of the country and not the senator from Maine, nor that side of the chamber, nor this, so far as individually is concerned, but to himself, and to the people that he represents on this floor."

Mr. Hale replied that the statement that he had been absent from the senate was an error, excepting for one week, when it was understood nothing was to be done. He said his suggestions were only in the interest of helping the senator from Indiana.

"I have had a surfeit of that kind of help from that source," replied Mr. Voorhees, with bitterness.

"I do not wish," continued Mr. Hale, "to make the position of the chairman of the committee on finance uncomfortable, and that senator should not be so sensitive about help from the Republican side."

"Will the senator please select some other subject for discussion, the next time he takes the floor," said Mr. Voorhees, "besides my management of this bill, unless he wants to assail me, unless he wishes to make an assault."

Mr. Hale disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the senator from Indiana, and said that the latter was doing all he could to secure the passage of the bill faithfully and ably.

Mr. Voorhees said he could not return that compliment to the senator from Maine, because if he were doing the best he could he would take his seat. [Laughter.]

After some further wrangling the senate adjourned.

Will Enforce the Geary Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.--The cabinet meeting to-day was fully attended and it is understood that the topics which came up for consideration included the government finances, the Hawaiian question, the trouble in Brazil and the Chinese exclusion act.

It is believed to be settled that the government will enforce the Geary act to the full extent of the funds available for that purpose and that Congress will be asked to make an additional appropriation to enable a thorough enforcement of the law.

Preparing for Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.--In view of the practical determination of the government to enforce the Geary law, and the belief that the Chinese will not accept this action peacefully, arrangements have been made to strengthen the United States naval force in Chinese waters. Nearly the entire present fleet of wooden vessels will be replaced by new steel ships. The change is now in progress.

The Lucani's Record.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.--The new Cunard steamer Lucani, an exact counterpart of the Campanis, passed Fire Island at 11 o'clock to-night. She was expected to break the western record, but in order to do this it was necessary for her to pass Sandy Hook at 11:34.

Arrested in Europe.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8.--John Tuny, of Pittsburgh, a passenger on the Campanis, which arrived to-day, was arrested at the landing for carrying a revolver and ammunition.

To Dedicate a Hall.

The new miners' hall in West Bridgeport will be dedicated to-day. The members of the local unions composing the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city will meet in Bridgeport at 1 p. m. city will take part. There will be a grand parade of local and visiting labor organizations, headed by Meister's band, and followed by speeches by prominent officers of the miners' union, State Labor Commissioner Lewis and other well known gentlemen. A large number of miners and others are expected to be present from the surrounding towns. This evening an entertainment will be given in the hall, for which a very attractive programme has been arranged.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Bishop Keane's Address on the Subject of Higher Education.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.--A number of the strongest men, intellectually, in the Catholic church in America discussed the subject of education to-day before the Catholic congress. The attendance was unusually large, amounting to a genuine crush. The principal address was delivered by Bishop Keane, of Washington, rector of the Catholic university in America. His topic was "Higher Catholic Education."

In the course of his address the bishop said: "Let me, remark, once for all, that in speaking of higher education I have no intention of excluding woman. On the contrary, I firmly believe in giving her every educational advantage possible. In our age, more than in any that has preceded it, and in our country, more than any other country of the world, reasons of special importance urge both on the church and on civilization the necessity of encouraging and diffusing the advantages of higher education and of making it as complete and sound as possible. The day is past when it could be pretended that the finest quality of brain could be found only in the privileged classes. Intellectual power is a gift which God dispenses as He wills, and wherever God has given it He has given with it a right to its full development. And the day is past--nay, the day never has been--when privileges and conventionalities of any kind could look down on intellectual prominence. Therein lies the highest respectability, the loftiest influence, a dignity before which artificialities of position must bow, a power which even the might of wealth cannot lastingly withstand."

The speaker concluded his address by submitting the following resolutions: "That in Christian education we recognize the indispensable safeguard of the Christian future of our country and of the world. That in the elevating and directing influence of Christian higher education, in particular, we recognize the most potent agency of the wise solution of the great social problems now facing mankind. That we recognize the signal wisdom of the American hierarchy and of our holy father, Leo XIII., in founding an institution of highest Christian learning in our national capital; that we confidently trust their wisdom to so direct it that it shall be fully adequate to the needs of our age and our country, and that we cordially pledge to them our active cooperation in making it one of the chief glories of the Catholic church and of the American republic."

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The People of London Much Alarmed. Cases Elsewhere.

LONDON, Sept. 8.--The news that cholera had appeared in London spread quickly and the public are much alarmed lest the disease gain a foothold. It was stated last night that after thorough investigation the authorities of the local government board have come to the conclusion that the woman who died yesterday was the victim of aggravated English cholera, not of Asiatic cholera. There were a number of fresh cases of cholera at Grimsby during the night.

A special dispatch from Berlin says "a river Rhine has been officially declared to be infected. There was another death from cholera at Hull to-day, making six since the prevalence of the disease was discovered."

Advices from Tunis is that 200 deaths from cholera have occurred at Tozer and other towns on the west side of Lake Aisibakah in the last twenty days. There were four deaths from cholera in Naples yesterday, seven new cases and five deaths in Palermo, and eight new cases and two deaths in Cassino.

Late this afternoon it was officially announced that there was one death from cholera yesterday at Grimsby and thirteen new cases, including some said to be choleraic diarrhoea, making a total of fifty cases.

At the Cleethorpe Hospital there are two cases of cholera. The suspicious case at Islington, which at first was supposed to be cholera, is now pronounced not to be Asiatic cholera.

A fatal case of cholera is reported from Morton Gainsborough.

Suez, Sept. 7.--Seven seamen who shipped at Swansea, Wales, on the steamship Etna for Red sea ports, have died of cholera.

HAMBURG, Sept. 8.--The British ship Gallena, from Rotterdam has arrived here with six cases of suspected cholera on board. One of the cases is already known to be Asiatic cholera.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8.--Three new cases and one death from cholera were announced here to-day.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

Pittsburgh Settled the Game Over Baltimore in the First Inning.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 8.--Pittsburgh settled the game in the first inning by hitting Baker for two singles, a two-bagger, two three-baggers and a home run, scoring six runs. McMahon then went in and did well. Attendance 1,520. Score:

PITTSBURGH	R	H	E	P	A	BALTIMORE	R	H	E	P	A
Smith	1	3	2	0	0	McGraw	5	1	0	2	1
Seitz	1	2	1	0	0	Kelly	1	0	1	2	1
Beckley	1	0	6	1	0	Shindle	3	1	2	1	0
Glasse	1	2	3	0	7	Taylor	1	1	5	1	0
Van Houten	1	4	1	2	0	Brodie	0	1	2	2	0
Lyons	3	1	1	0	0	Reitz	2	0	1	2	1
Reibert	2	1	4	1	0	Gillie	1	0	1	0	0
Sogden	0	1	2	1	0	Robinson	0	1	2	0	0
Killen	0	1	2	0	0	Baker	0	0	0	0	0
						McMahon	0	1	1	2	0
Total	9	17	27	9	2	Total	5	9	24	10	1

Pittsburgh.....5 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 6 9  
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6

Earned runs, Pittsburgh 7; Baltimore 1. Two base hits, Lyons. Three base hits, Van Halten, Reibert, Baker, Killen, Shindle, Brodie. Home run, Smith. Double plays, Van Halten and Beckley; Sugden and Glasscock; Glasscock and Beckley. Sacrifice hits, Beckley, Glasscock and Reitz. First base on balls, Beckley, 2; Killen, McGraw, Taylor, Robinson. Struck out, Smith, Seitzel, 2; Killen, Brodie, Reitz. Wild pitches, Killen. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, McQuaid.

Chicago--Chicago 6, Philadelphia 6. Earned, 5 and 1. Errors, 2 and 1. Hits, 11 and 5. Pitchers, Clausen and Taylor. Umpire, Hurst.

Cleveland--Cleveland 7, Washington 0. Errors, Washington 3; hits, 10 and 6. Pitchers, Schable and Maul. Umpire, Emille. Earned runs, Cleveland 1. Boston--Boston 11, Louisville 8. Earned runs, 8 and 4. Errors, Louisville 1. Hits, 13 and 2. Pitchers, Gastright, Whitlock and Hemming. Umpire, Long.

THE FARCE COMEDY,

Otherwise Known as Chairman Wilson's "Tariff Hearings."

THEY HAVE THEIR FUNNY SIDES

As Well as Their Serious Phases; But the Fun Predominates, Though When Protectionists Get in Their Work the Free Trade End of the Ways and Means Committee Doesn't See it that Way--A Mean Advantage Taken of a Button Manufacturer Who Was Not Familiar With the English Language.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.--Swedish iron, hops and curled hair were the various subjects discussed before the ways and means committee to-day. N. A. Gilbert, of Cleveland, representing the Shelby, Ohio, Steel Tube Company, appeared first to argue for the removal of the duty on Swedish hollow steel billets and blooms. He explained that this Swedish steel was used for the manufacture of bicycle tubing. This tubing, until the Shelby company was started, was manufactured only at Birmingham, England. The process was purchased by the Shelby company in 1891 and the industry started. The Swedish steel used, he said, had peculiar properties which enabled it to be cold drawn for the formation of seamless tubes. It was produced nowhere else in the world. Over two million feet of this tubing had been manufactured by this firm out of this Swedish raw material, on which over \$38,000 of duties had been paid under the regular steel schedule, imposing a duty of 1-16 cents per pound.

Inasmuch as this class of steel was not produced in this country, Mr. Gilbert contended that the duty imposed an unnecessary hardship on the country. As the duty on the finished product is but 7 per cent ad valorem, while that on his raw material amounted to 40 per cent, he thought it only fair that he and his foreign competitor be put on an equal footing.

At this point Chairman Wilson asked a question which might be taken as a significant indication of the line on which the new tariff bill is to be framed. "If the Swedish ore were admitted free of duty the steel blooms could be manufactured here, and that would obviate the necessity of placing blooms on the free list."

Mr. Gilbert did not think the blooms could be manufactured here.

J. A. Stevens, representing the Ludlow Manufacturing company, of Massachusetts, followed with a plea for the retention of the duty on jute bagging and binding twine from hemp and jute.

Being close pressed by Mr. Turner, Mr. Stevens admitted that the jute trust had taken advantage of the protection accorded by the tariff and that its prices had been a great hardship on the southern farmer. "If it should put up prices again I should be willing that the manufacturers of jute bagging should be punished by placing bagging on the free list."

Leopold Moritz, of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of bone buttons, regaled the committee with a long account of his experience when he landed at Castle Garden years ago as a German immigrant boy. This so whetted the keen appetite of the fun-loving members that he was induced to go into a philosophical discourse on the scheme of human life, which gradually degenerated into a historical